

## DR. SMYTH ON THE STAND.

GAVE IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN THE GILBURY TRIAL.

Was on the Witness Stand for Three Hours—His Examination Unfinished—Several Important Points Brought Out—Trial Will Be Resumed Next Thursday.

The trial of Police Commissioner Daniel S. Gilbury upon charges preferred by Councilman Charles R. Frisbie was resumed last evening before the board of aldermen, and the testimony was at times interesting to all present. Six members of the board were not present, the absentees being Aldermen Belden, Leary, Moore, Parish, MacDonald and Smith.

The hearing was conducted in the councilmanic chamber, which was crowded almost to suffocation, and many of the spectators were so much interested in the proceedings that they were content to remain standing throughout the entire evening. The only witness of the evening was Rev. Dr. Smyth, and his testimony was unusually spicy and interesting.

Dr. Smyth's testimony was substantially as follows: "I have resided in this city since the fall of 1882. Since that time, the latter part especially, I have taken considerable interest in the carrying out of the laws, and have investigated the workings of the police department. During that time I have had occasion to know something about Mr. Gilbury. I have no personal knowledge of anything in reference to Mr. Gilbury, and have been present at no conversation between him and any police officer. I have, however, been told by about twenty officers of the effect produced upon them by Mr. Gilbury in reference to the enforcement of the laws.

The names of these officers are Captain O'Keefe, Officers Poronto, Doran, Roche, Clancy, Sergeant McGrath and Officer Langan. The officers told me of conversations had with Commissioner Gilbury, some of them in reference to the liquor law and some in reference to other matters. I have heard from other officers that they were personally influenced in their conduct by remarks made by Commissioner Gilbury to them. These officers have told me that they have failed to prosecute liquor violations with vigor on account of the commissioner's remarks. Some of the officers said they were influenced by remarks of the commissioner. The officers who said they were of the opinion that it would be better not to prosecute with vigor violations are, as I remember, Jackson, possibly Sergeant Bradley, Officer Hyde. They have made remarks to me, but I cannot swear positively that they said that they themselves were discouraged by Gilbury's remarks. In reference to the liquor law the officers were Cooper, Poronto, Sergeant Bradley, Sergeant McGrath. I will not say positively that any of these officers accused themselves of not doing their full duty.

Has any of the police force told you that any other officer was prevented from doing his duty? Inquired Mr. Ely. "Yes," replied the witness. "Who were they?" "I should say Officers Cooper and Poronto told me this."

"What remarks were you told Commissioner Gilbury made to any officer in reference to the enforcement of the liquor law?" "I have heard officers say, 'What the devil is the use of our breaking our necks when commissioners don't want us to?' I heard similar remarks, I should say, from a dozen officers. I heard Sergeant McGrath say so before the police investigating committee. I also heard Sergeant Bradley, Officer Jackson and Officer Hyde make the same remarks."

"What called forth these remarks?" "They were called forth in reply to the question, 'What was it that prevented the enforcement of the liquor law?'" "What, if any, remarks were made to show that the officers were influenced?"

"I have heard Captain O'Keefe say that he thought the fault lay with the commission itself, when one or more commissioners will vote in the board to require that the law be observed and then come out and do all they can to nullify their vote."

"Did Captain O'Keefe give the names of any officers who made such remarks as that there was no use to do anything in reference to the liquor business?" "He did not, but he did say that fully nine-tenths of the officers had come to the conclusion that it was better for them to let the liquor business alone. As for the reason for this he said it was because of the influence of at least one commissioner, who would try to nullify the whole matter," replied the doctor.

Dr. Smyth—Sergeant McGrath also said that the officers were hindered in this respect and that his reason for it was that there was a lack of zeal owing to the fact that there were two commissioners on the board who made their living out of the liquor business. Sergeant Bradley also said words which were practically to the same effect. He also said that he had heard officers say, 'What the devil is the use of our doing anything when the commissioners don't want us to?' He could not give the name to the officers, but said he had heard it generally talked about. I also heard Officer McDermott say that the commissioners did not want the liquor law enforced, but his statements were of a general character. I also heard Officer Hyde say that he had heard common talk to the effect that the commissioners were interested in saloons, and that the general remark was that they had better let the saloons alone in consequence.

Officer Cooper also told me that he had been advised to let the saloons alone. He said the advice a new officer would get would be not to "pinch" the saloons too closely, especially as there were commissioners on the board who had indirect interest in the saloon keepers and especially not to pull certain saloon keepers if they had a pull.

"Did he say that he was told this by his superior officers?" asked Corporation Counsel Ely.

"Yes, sir, he did. If my memory serves me right, he said Sergeant Cook had told him to go slow in reference to saloons. At any rate, I so understood him. He also said that he got similar advice from the older men on the force. I think I have a memorandum of this, but do not have it here. It is, however, my decided impression that Cooper said he got that advice from Sergeant Cook."

"What remark did Officer Poronto give as one that prevented officers from doing their duty?"

"Officer Poronto several times repeated in my hearing a conversation between the commissioner and himself, but did not say that the knowledge of this conversation had directly deterred other officers from enforcing the liquor law."

"Can you give us the names of any more?"

"No, I can't, but have heard general remarks, but that I mean remarks like that of Sergeant Crocker to the effect that he had heard reports that officers had been cautioned in reference to the enforcement of the liquor law. He said that he had no direct knowledge of any commissioner so cautioning an officer."

Continuing Dr. Smyth said: "Officers have made in my hearing before the investigating committee definite statements in reference to conversations with and interference by Commissioner Gilbury. Officer Jere McGrath told of a conversation with Commissioner Gilbury in reference to the saloon at the corner of Church and Crown streets. The witness said that he did not care for Herman's trade and he didn't think Mr. Clancy did. He also said that Gilbury said something about another officer either crowding or bothering one of his customers on Commerce street and that he spoke as though he did not like to have any of his customers bothered."

I have also had conversations with officers personally and outside of the investigating committee room in regard to conversations said to have taken place with Commissioner Gilbury. Officers have told me general remarks and heresay as to the commissioner and Gilbury. I think Officer Bixby made some such general remark, but I cannot definitely remember any. From my talk, etc., with the officers, I would say that the impression prevailed among the police was that the liquor law was not to be enforced with diligence and fidelity and that this was the special inference in reference to Mr. Gilbury."

Officer Poronto also told me that Gilbury had asked me why he was watching certain saloons. The officer told him that a priest had complained of the saloons. In reply to this Gilbury said: 'Damn it, what does he care? he gets his' and 'What in the hell does he care? he gets his.' The officer also told me that on another occasion Gilbury had told him not to watch certain saloons too closely, as 'he got his living out of it, and John (Clancy) also got his.' Officer Jackson also said that he had made a certain remark, and Gilbury and Clancy met him and from their conversation the officer inferred that it would be best not to prosecute the case too hard. One of the commissioners came to his house to see him and the other saw him on the street. Clancy went to his house and Gilbury met him on the street.

Some officers have also told before the investigating committee of Gilbury interfering with them in the discharge of their duty. These officers were Doran, Clancy, Roche and Langan. The interference with Officers Doran and Langan was that that referred to or testified to at the last meeting. I have also heard statements more or less direct from the bottlers, in reference to the relation of Gilbury to the saloons, also reports to the effect that patrons solicited trade for the commissioners. They also testified that their business had fallen off while Gilbury's business had materially increased, and that they were reported to trade with the saloon keepers preferred to trade with police commissioners. I think that Officer Everett said that Kitty Kelly had told him that for the time being she preferred to deal with police commissioners.

The bottlers also said that they had lost customers because their customers wanted to do a little Sunday business. These customers said they wanted to trade with police commissioners, but did not refer specially to Commissioner Gilbury. I think one of the drivers, Mr. Duane, also said that he had heard of policemen soliciting trade and of customers who proposed to trade with commissioners. He did not say that the commissioners asked the police to solicit trade for them.

"That's all," said Corporation Counsel Ely. On cross examination Dr. Smyth said: I am the instigator of the charges against the commissioner, and I hold myself personally responsible for them. "Did the charges emanate from you?" asked Mr. Goodhart. "I made the original draft of them, and sent it to the police investigating committee."

"But substantially, you are the author of them, are you not?" persisted Attorney Goodhart. "Yes, sir," replied the doctor. "When were they prepared?" "After the police investigation."

"Did you make any charges substantially like these prior to the investigation by the police commissioners?" "I made a series of allegations in reference to the same thing."

"At this time did you have any personal knowledge as to any improper conduct on the part of Mr. Gilbury?" "I had no personal knowledge, but I did have no knowledge from policemen, citizens and other sources."

"Will you please give us the names of your informants? I mean policemen," said Mr. Goodhart. "I beg to be excused from answering you that question."

Dr. Smyth argued that his information had come to him in a confidential manner and that he therefore did not

care to answer this question. He said that he had never up to this time given the names of the policemen, the reasons for which were, first, that the information came to him in a confidential manner and, second, because the policemen might thereby place their livelihood in jeopardy.

During his argument on the question Attorney Goodhart said: "Under oath the witness has testified that he had no conversation with any officer in reference to the commissioner, and now he tells you that he has had a conversation with other policemen and citizens in reference to the matter, and now we want to know the names of each and everyone who said anything to him concerning the matter and we will summon them in here. It's only a question of fair play that we should be permitted to be brought face to face with our accusers. The fair name of Mr. Gilbury is at stake."

After the question had also been argued by Corporation Counsel Ely Attorney Goodhart withdrew the question. Attorney Goodhart—Dr. Smyth, is the testimony you have given here to-night in reference to conversations only that which was adduced before the police investigating committee?

"I think I may have alluded to some thing in this case."

"Will you now tell me the names of the officers and citizens with whom you have had any conversation concerning Mr. Gilbury since that investigation?"

"I have had conversations, or at least I think I may have, I cannot swear positively, but as near as I can recollect, with Officers Hyde, Cooper, Williams, Donegan, Superintendent Smith, Captains Wynn and O'Keefe."

The witness at this stage said that he could not recollect any conversations with any of the officers in reference to any new thing except what was adduced before the investigating committee.

"Then you have based your testimony, inferences, etc., upon the evidence given before that committee?"

"I should say yes, with the qualifying remark that my impressions might have been influenced by general remarks."

"What did Officer Poronto say to you?"

"Something about Gilbury making a remark that he (Poronto) was too damned officious."

"When did Officer Poronto tell you this?"

"It was some time before the investigation commenced. I was present at all the hearings of the investigating committee."

At this point Attorney Goodhart read the entire evidence given before the police investigating committee by Officers Poronto, Doran and Roche. This occupied the entire balance of the evening, and at 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening, when the cross-examination of Rev. Dr. Smyth will be resumed.

## Killed the Captain.

Havana, April 3.—The governor of Santiago reports that the gunboat Yndia, while cruising along the coast, came upon a foreign fishing smack stranded on the beach at Duaba, a short distance west of Baracoa. The captain of the smack was dead. Two sailors, who were captured and taken aboard the Yndia, reported that they had landed twenty-two insurgents. There had been trouble, they said, between the insurgent band and the captain, because he had refused to land them at the point designated. When the captain refused to yield to their threats they killed him and threw his body overboard.

## Arrested for Swindling.

Brooklyn, April 3.—Frank C. Martin, a well known lawyer and politician of the Tenth ward, and also prominent in racing circles, was arrested here today. He disappeared from Brooklyn about a month ago and is charged with having swindled Mrs. Catharine Barry, one of his clients, out of about \$40,000 by means of bogus mortgages.

## Big Combustion Formed.

Boston, April 3.—There is a rumor here that an immense combination has been formed among the leading pulp manufacturers of New England, including especially the plants of New Hampshire and Maine. The financial concern back of this organization is said to be the great banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

## Report Without Foundation.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 3.—The report current at Palm Beach yesterday that the sloop Robinson Crusoe, chartered by Messrs. Zeigler of Brooklyn and Wells of New York for a pleasure cruise, had been wrecked off Key Largo, seems to have been without foundation.

## Butler Estate Sued.

Pittsfield, Mass., April 3.—One of the heaviest suits ever entered here has been entered by Warner & Wright, attorneys for Mrs. Sarah McDowell Porter of North Adams, against the estate of the late Benjamin F. Butler, the amount involved being over \$100,000.

## Charged With Embezzlement.

Boston, Mass., April 3.—Albion Johnson, a former employee of the Automatic Refrigerator Car company, was arrested this evening on a warrant charging him with the embezzlement of \$1,500 from the company. Johnson is twenty-three years old, and was employed formerly as treasurer of the company. Some months ago he was given a note for \$4,000 to collect, and it is alleged he received \$2,500 on account, instead of turning in this amount to the company. He is said to have converted it to his own use and fled from the city, going west. He returned to Boston to-day.

## Expelled for Fraud.

New York, April 3.—The expulsion of Edward Morton, of Edward Morton & Co., bankers and brokers, was ordered by the directors of the Consolidated exchange to-day for illegal fraud.

## MYSTERY IS CLEARED UP.

WILLIAM CAESAR HAS MADE A CONFESSION OF MURDER.

He Used a Butcher's Cleaver on His Victim, Hacked Her to Pieces, Took Her Body on a Car Under His Arm and Dropped It on Sixth Avenue, Where It Was Found—He Tells All About the Crime.

New York, April 3.—Eight persons have positively identified the body of the woman which was found at Sixth avenue and Waverly place last Sunday morning as that of Mrs. Mary Martin, the wife of Thomas S. Martin, a West India negro. Mrs. Martin had been living with William Caesar, a negro, at No. 150 West Twenty-seventh street, as his wife. Keeper White of the morgue instructed Policeman Jennings to take measures for the arrest of Caesar.

William Caesar was subjected to a searching examination at police headquarters this afternoon and the details were elicited. It appears that Caesar and Mary Martin had lived together about six months. They quarreled continually, owing to Caesar's jealousy. Last Friday night they had a furious quarrel and fight, and Caesar choked the woman to death. He left the dead body lying on the floor until Saturday evening, when he borrowed a butcher's cleaver and cut the legs off near the knees. He then wrapped the body in some carpet, making a bundle of it, and carried it outdoors. The woman weighed only 100 pounds and as he is a strong man he had no difficulty in carrying the body.

A car was passing down Sixth avenue at the time he walked out, and he boarded it, stepping on the front platform, thinking it was going to one of the ferries. No one noticed his bundle and the car proceeded down Sixth avenue to Waverly place. It turns there and stops and the murdered woman was dropped what to do. He picked up his bundle and stepped into the street, walked to the front of the New York Banknote company's building and rested his bundle on the railing. The bundle overbalanced, fell into the space below. Caesar dared not attract attention by climbing over it. He walked away from the spot and returned home. It was not later than a quarter past nine o'clock. There were plenty of people about and men and women were shopping and transacting their business. No one noticed the negro or the bundle, however, and the body remained there for nine hours before discovery.

On reaching his home Caesar wrote a decoy letter to the police describing the murder which, he said, had been committed at Rahway, N. J., and telling how the body had been brought over the ferry in a wagon by two men, conveyed to the spot in Sixth avenue and deposited there. He dated this letter from Philadelphia, but posted it in this city.

This letter was the source of the numerous clues which the detectives at first got astray.

Caesar slept in his room that night. The next day he rose early, washed the bloodstained cleaver and returned it. Then he burned everything he could find that had belonged to the dead woman, and washed the blood stained walls, flooring and stairs. His crime was very perfectly concealed, however, as the detectives on visiting the house found blood stains half erased everywhere.

Afterward the murderer went about as usual. He told his neighbors pleasantly that his "wife" had gone to Washington and would not return for some time. No one suspected him.

Monday and Tuesday he worked as usual at the hat store, where he was employed. Late on Tuesday night, however, the woman was identified and reporters and made the experiment. After much labor on her part she finally succeeded in getting the prisoner completely mesmerized.

Then, to make the theory of the defense stronger, Mile. Charcot made the subject go through a series of acts at her command, striking chairs, persons and tables, following her here and there and, in a word, throwing himself completely into her power. The claim made by Attorney Donahue is that Mrs. Pope had succeeded in hypnotizing Brusseu in the same manner and forced him while in this condition to murder her husband.

Mile. Charcot will be a witness for the defense, and the medical and legal fraternity all over the country are awaiting the trial with the liveliest interest. It is the first case of the kind in the country, and on its outcome may depend the fate of a new theory in medical jurisprudence.

## Will Be No Contest.

Washington, April 3.—It is understood there will be no contest of the will of the late Fred Douglass.

## RECORDED GOLF'S CHARGE.

Remarks Interpreted as Referring to the Dispute—Duties of Grand Jury Set Forth.

New York, April 3.—Recorder Goff of Part I of the general sessions, where the late Judge Martine was to have held court this term, to-day charged the members of the April grand jury, after they had been sworn in by him. Charles H. Isham, who has frequently served as foreman of the grand jury, took the oath with twenty-two of his fellow jurors; none affirmed. After reading aloud and explaining the sections of the code governing grand jury proceedings as prescribed by law, Recorder Goff said:

"Now, gentlemen, most of you have served as grand jurors before, and therefore you are thoroughly informed as to all your functions, duties and privileges. The responsibility of the doings of your body first of all falls upon your foreman, and next upon the counsel first of all be thoroughly informed before you with as much clarity as possible. Therefore the discussions held by your body should be limited to the matters in hand, and not be extended to the voicing of abstract theories or hobbies. It is not sufficient for a grand jury to have its name on the grand jury and to let its friends and neighbors know that he is a grand juror. The duties prescribed by law must first of all be thoroughly performed. Therefore, it is highly improper for a grand juror habitually to absent himself from the sessions of the grand jury. Every grand juror who fails to attend to his duties thereby retards the progress of the law and of the commonwealth. If you have to absent yourself owing to sickness or the sudden stress of private business, you should obtain leave of the court, or make proper arrangements with your foreman. It possible you should every day dispatch all the work set out for the day, so that witnesses may not have to come a second, third or fourth time, last witness become reluctant and discouraged and lose their regard for the administration of justice."

"The district attorney informs me that there is nothing of special moment to which your attention should be drawn by the court. There is one thing, however, which I wish to caution you against, and that is not to let yourself be used as a vehicle of private strife or grudge. If a person, however, lodges a complaint with you and afterwards repents of his action and wishes to withdraw his complaint, it would not be proper for you to permit him to thus withdraw his charges. The grand jury is here only to inquire, not to exercise mercy of judgment. That is a function of the courts alone. The grand jury is the grand inquirer and inquirer. It will move most true to its ancient uses and traditions by confining itself strictly to the functions prescribed for it by law and not by letting itself be drawn into an expression on any personal differences, no matter how much such differences may be a matter of public clamor or notoriety."

These last sentences were understood by all the court attaches, who had gathered in unusual numbers in the court room, to refer to the pending struggle over the appointment of court attendants between the judges of the general sessions. When the charges were ended George Gordon Battle, the assistant district attorney, who is attached to the grand jury, said: "The recorder's charge is one of the clearest and most careful of grand jury charges that I have yet heard. I am very glad that he laid special stress on the necessity of rapidly getting through the work set apart for the day, for it is undoubtedly true that the courts have lost many services here from the frequent delays suffered to occur by former grand juries."

## FUNERAL OF CHRISTIAN KAUCHER

Many Friends Attend—Services Here and in New York.

The funeral services of Christian Kaucher, who was an employee of the Ringier Brewing company and who died at his home, No. 48 Wooster street, last Sunday, took place at his late residence Tuesday afternoon, attended by many sorrowing friends. Rev. Mr. Timm of the German Lutheran church officiated at the house, where also New Haven commandery, Knights Templar, conducted their service for the dead. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Ruff, D. R. Alling, Charles Root and Willis L. Mix. Theo. Keller had charge of the funeral. The remains were taken to Jamaica, L. I., yesterday for interment, Theodore C. Keller having charge. Further services took place yesterday at the Masonic temple in New York. There were very beautiful tributes of flowers and services here from relatives and from the associates. The deceased had been a resident of New Haven for about a year past. He leaves a wife and one son.

## OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Galpin.

Mrs. Harriet J. Galpin, widow of S. S. Galpin, and daughter of the late Benjamin Bradley of this city, died at her home, No. 618 Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday morning. Her sister, Miss Charissa Bradley of No. 758 Whalley avenue, was summoned to her bedside last Sunday, but was called to this city by the death of another sister, Mrs. Emily Isbell, whose funeral takes place this afternoon. Yesterday a telegram was received announcing Mrs. Galpin's death. She was seventy years old and leaves a foster daughter, Miss Josephine Galpin, a principal of a Brooklyn school. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it is probable that the burial will be in Brooklyn.

## MUSICAL AND LITERARY

Entertainment Given at the Howard Avenue Congregational Church.

A very interesting musical and literary entertainment was given at the Howard Avenue Congregational church by the Ladies' Aid society. Miss Justine Catlin rendered a piano solo, after which the boys' brigade went through with a drill. Mr. Phillips gave one of his excellent recitations, after which J. R. Halstead rendered a solo, accompanied by Miss Edith May Catlin. This number was most beautifully rendered. Miss Sadie Thompson then gave a solo, after which Miss Justine Catlin rendered another piano solo. The entertainment concluded with a composite recitation, which was participated in by F. L. Perry, Mrs. John Adams, Miss McGee, Miss Seabie and Mr. Thomas. This drew forth the hearty applause of those present and formed a fitting close for a pleasant evening of enjoyment.

## Sarsfield Guard.

The ball committee of the Sarsfield Guard have extended invitations to Colonel Doherty and his staff and other commissioned officers of the regiment to attend the reception which will be held by the Guard on Easter Monday night, April 15, in the armory.

## A GIFT TO THE GRAYS.

A Pleasant Surprise at the Company's Headquarters Last Night—A "Three Times Three" Given.

At a meeting of the New Haven Grays last evening Captain McCabe had an agreeable surprise for the members in the form of an enlarged and handsome three-quarter photograph of General Edward E. Bradley, representing him in his full military uniform as adjutant general of the state on the staff of Governor Luzzon B. Morris.

Captain McCabe, on behalf of General Bradley, presented to the company the handsome gift, which was received with three times three gay cheers. In his presentation remarks Captain McCabe said it is a matter of record that the company as long ago as 1870 desired a picture of General Bradley, and now all Grays can justly feel gratified in the ownership of one so fine to place in this collection of highly prized pictures. The picture is a full-length portrait, a description of each picture reveals the name of many of New Haven's first citizens, past and present, namely: Captain James M. Townsend, who is the oldest living ex-captain of the company. Ex-Captain and Major E. Walter Osborn of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, who died of wounds received at the battle of Klinton, N. C., April 6, 1865. Ex-Captain Samuel E. Morse, who was adjutant general of the state on the staff of Governor Jewell. Ex-Captain William H. Steele, our present major. Ex-Captain Albert C. Hendrick, who was brigade adjutant, with rank of lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Stephen R. Smith. Ex-Captain and General Frank D. Sloan, paymaster general on the staff of Governor Andrews. Ex-Captain E. A. Geisner, who is today a captain in the Second battalion of the Governor's Foot Guard. Ex-Captain Lewis L. Morgan, who also as lieutenant colonel on the staff of Brigadier General Stephen R. Smith, distinguished himself as a popular and efficient officer. Ex-Captain George S. Arnold, who died in the service during his second administration as captain of the company. Ex-Captain Benjamin E. Brown, now major of the Second battalion of the Governor's Foot Guard. There are also portraits of Major General Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A.; Hon. Henry G. Lewis and Corporal William A. Goodwin of Company A, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, who was killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. The above is but a partial list of the officers whose pictures adorn the walls of the company's quarters in the armory. The company's album, however, contains nearly a complete line of the pictures of the commissioned officers of the company, which dates back to 1816.

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## SEWER CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Public Works Last Evening.

The regular meeting of the board of public works was held last evening. Bids for the sewer contracts were opened, and the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidders. The contract for the sewer in Ellsworth avenue, Maple street to Edgewood avenue, was awarded to A. Brazos & Sons for \$573. The contract for the Livingston street sewer, Lawrence street to Edwards street, was awarded to A. Carroll for \$579. The contract for the Elm street sewer, Brownell street to Pendleton street, was awarded to A. Brazos & Sons for \$2,583.20. The contract for the Goffe street and Mt. Carmel avenue sewer, Sherman avenue to Percival street, was awarded to C. W. Blakeslee & Son for \$2,729.20. The contract for the Edgewood avenue sewer, boulevard to Brownell street, was awarded to Nugent & Graham for \$1,235. The contract for the Edgewood avenue sewer, boulevard to Norton street, was awarded to A. Brazos & Sons for \$1,791.20. The contract for the Edgewood avenue sewer, boulevard to Norton street, was awarded to A. Brazos & Sons for \$1,690.

## LECTURE ON BIMETALLISM.

EDWARD ATKINSON IN THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE.

A History of the Question From the Earliest Times—The Origin of Money—Discussion of Various Views—Some Questions for Bimetallists.

A lecture on "Bimetallism" was delivered last evening at Warner hall, yet Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, under the auspices of the New Haven center of the University Extension.

Mr. Atkinson is a well known authority of national fame in business circles. He was introduced by A. Maxey Hillier, and after alluding to the history of the use of money in its crudest forms he spoke substantially as follows:

We have had a long and bitter struggle over the free coinage of silver, yet coinage had nothing whatever to do with the question at issue. Mr. Atkinson said that he could never clear away the obscurity with which this subject has been clouded even by the conception of coinage of what is called bi-metalism, until he separated the conception of coinage from that of legal tender in his mind.

The conception of bi-metalism of the force by which money circulates it entirely at variance with the conception of those who advocate the single standard or unit of value made of gold to which all other coins must be subsidiary, who are known as mono-metalists. Suppose the written or statute law may possess great influence when exerted in acts of legal tender, it is almost invariably a pernicious influence. From the dawn of monetary history to the present time, decrees or acts of legal tender have been uttered or enacted either for the purpose of soiling down debts or for forcing a debased coinage into continued circulation or for collecting a forced loan of which we have two modern examples in our own country.

The arguments of bi-metalists are based wholly upon the quantitative theory of money. Last it should be denied that the bimetallic theory rests wholly upon the force of legal tender, one phrase from its ablest advocate, Henri Cernuschi, should be remembered, His dictum is, "The metal is the body of money; the forced currency is its soul."

In 1860 this country was on a safe and solid basis of the gold unit or standard of value. The people of the north were prosperous and well employed, except for the dark shadow of the then impending conflict. In that wonderful work upon "Prices and Wages" compiled by Commissioner Wright, under the orders of the senate, prices are established upon a unit of one hundred in 1860 and upon that unit of comparison we may trace both the malignant influence of forced currency of the legal tender notes and a beneficent influence of a return to the gold standard in such a way that he who runs may read. There is one claim made by the reasonable men among the bimetalists which may be conceded whether it has any real ground or not. It is alleged that if only coin made of gold is endowed with the force of a full legal tender while silver in deprived of that force such an interference of law with the free choice of a medium of payment will tend to create a purely artificial demand for gold, making it relatively scarce, while at the same time artificially depressing silver.

Whether or not this position is tenable need not be considered because it is a perfectly simple matter to concede free coinage at all limits and full legal tender force to either kind of coin. Mr. Atkinson concluded his address with six questions which he has repeatedly put to President Francis Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which have never been answered.

At the conclusion of the address some time was occupied in the speaker answering questions on the subject asked by various members of the audience. Mr. Atkinson illustrated his lecture by several charts, showing the difference in gold and silver value, wages, and prices of commodities in the last few years, and showed by his comprehensive talk that had made an exhaustive study of the subject.

Ex-Congressman Warner, who was expected to be present, was unable to appear. Among the audience was noticed some of the most intelligent people in New Haven, who seemed much pleased with the able discourse.

## Had a Narrow Escape.

New York, April 3.—A Constantinople dispatch says: United States Minister Terrell narrowly escaped being shot to-day. A man who was being pursued by the police drew a revolver and fired several shots at his pursuers on the Place Taxis.

## GOF. MCKINLEY'S VISIT.

Will be the Guest of Hartford McKinley Club Next Tuesday.

Arrangements for the McKinley club reception and dinner next Tuesday evening in Hartford are progressing most favorably and promise a result which republicans of the state will be proud. Col's full band has been selected to furnish the music and this will be one of the most enjoyable features of the occasion.

Governor McKinley will stay during his visit in Hartford with President Porter of the McKinley club and will, of course, visit the capital, where courses will be extended to him by Governor Coffin, Speaker Fessenden and other prominent state officials.

He may decide to remain in Connecticut for a day or two, as urgent invitations have been sent him by prominent republicans in Meriden, New Haven, Stamford and elsewhere. The only way, however, of meeting the governor of Ohio is to be present at the McKinley club dinner, when besides the attraction of speeches, an informal reception will be held and all who desire to meet Governor McKinley personally will have the opportunity.